FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP INDIAN.

QUEBEC, Monday, May 4, 1857. The Liverpool and Canadian Steamship Company's p. m. She left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23d ultimo, and brings four days later advices than those brought by the Africa.

The steamer Arago arrived at Southampton on the 19th ult., and the steamer Europa at Liverpool on the

The steamer Hermann left Bremen at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th ult., and grounded in the river bear Wedderwaden, where she remained at last

The steamer Kangaros was advertised to sail from Liverpool f r New-York on the morning of the 23d ult. The steamship Leopold, which was to sail from Autwerp on the 18th ult., would be detained a few days, owing to an adcident which let four feet of water into her engine-room. Her cargo and engine, however, were not injured.

The political advices brought by the Indian are not

Cotton closed dull. Flour was quiet. Wheat was steady at an advance of two pence. Corn was dull, but closed at one shifling advance on prices previously

reported The Money market was slightly more stringent Consols closed at 93 for money, and 931 w931 for ac

The ship Conquest for Quebec, had been towed back to Liverpool after going ashore on Black Water Bank, on the 18th ult.

The ship Southampton, with Howe & Cushing's circus, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th ult. Four horses only were lost on the passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is no political news of a positive character, but speculations in endless variety were indulged in as to the Ministerial programme for the new Parliament. Among the immediate home measures probable were the following: Reform of the Law and Chancery Courts; continuance of the General Board of Health: the Rights of Married Women; Medical Reform, and revision of the whole system of local taxation.

It had been officially announced that Evelyn Denison would be the Ministerial nominee for Speaker.

The London Star classes the new House as follows: Palmerston, 265; Derbyites, 227; Reformers, 110; Liberal Conservatives, 53.

FRANCE.

The French Government has resolved to adopt the English system of transportation of criminals.

The Grand Duke Constantine had arrived at Tou-

The Grand Duke Constantine had arrived at Toulon, and was received with the usual honors.

The accounts from the French manufacturing districts are not satisfactory. Raw wool and colonial produce were rising. Very little business had been done in the corn market, and a considerable decline had taken place in Bordeaux and Toulon. It had been officially ascertained that there is more than sufficient wheat in France for consumption until the next harvest. The growing crops looked most favorable. The wine market was brisk and firm at Berey.

PORTUGAL. The Landon Post says the assertion that Portngal would send a force to China, is unfounded.

SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondence indicates that the Mexican difficulty presents a fair chance of pacific arrangements.

ican difficulty presents a fair chance of pacific arrangements.

The Neufchatel question was not over. The Times correspondent states that a protocol had been drawn up, but that the exact terms were kept a secret. The sense of it, however, is said to be, that the representatives of the four Powers declare that they have done their best to effect an arrangement between the Helvetic Confederation and Prussia by settling the questions in dispute between them in the best way that it could be done, in their judgment, for their interest. They offer the settlement they have made to the contending parties for their acceptance, and strongly recommend them to do so. If, however, they refuse to accept of the propositions, and such refusal should be followed by measures of a hostile character, the four Powers will do their best to prevent hostilities breaking out between the two nations.

The Conference had reassembled at Paris which excited hopes of an amicable arrangement of the question in dispute.

CIRCASSIA.

At the close of the investigation into the Kangaro affair, the Sultan pronounced Mohammed Bey, with Ferbad and Ismael, guilty, and sentenced all three to ban ishment.

ishment.

The Journal de Constantinople says that the Russian fort of Salish had been taken by the Circassians and the garrison put to death.

PERU.

PERU.

A notice posted at Lloyd's, Lundon, says that the late
attack by the revolutionary party in Peru upon the
steamer New Granada resulted in the abstraction of
only that portion of bullion which had been shipped
by and was the property of the Peruvian Government.
The bullion destined for England was untouched by
Vivance's adherents.

Vivanco's adherents. COEMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COEMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVEROOL COTTON MARKET.—Our Cotton market closed duft and weak, the previous quotations being barely maintained. The sales for the three days footed up 13,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000, and exporters 3,500 bales. The authorized quotations are: New-Orleans Middling, 74; Mobile ditto, 74; Uplands ditto, 76.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Our Breadstuffs market has not been active since the departure of the Africa, although on some articles there has been a slight advance. Flour closed quiet at the following quotations: Western 27/20 20/1; Obio 30/1; Wheat steady at an advance of 2d, on Friday's prices; Red is quoted at 7/2004/4; White ditto 15/20/2); Flour slosed dull at an advance of 1/20 quarter; Mixed is quoted at 21/6; Yellow 32/2032/6; White 34/205.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—Provisions were generally steady, with but little variation in prices. Reef

generally steady, with but fittle variation in prices. Beef closed frm at previous prices. Pork quiet, old Mess, 72.6; new do., 99/8/2/8. Lard heavy at 65/. Tallow steadyl at 92/. Ashes quiet; Pork 49/6/24/.
NAVAL STORES—Rosin steady at 4/9 for common.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

BUFFALO, Monday 4, 1857.

Navigation is partially opened, and many vessels are leaving here, dropping down the river to Chippewa, whence they pass through the Welland Canal Feeder to the Lake. The ice is still packed in the bay and around the entrance of the harbor, but the heavy rain of Saturday must have weakened it considerably, and we are looking for its entire disappearance in a few days.

FRESHET IN THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER. There is a heavy freshet in the Schuylkill River.

A canal boat was swept over the dain at Fairmount
this afternoon, drowning three boatmen.

NAVIGATION AT THE NORTH. MONTREAL, Monday, May 4, 1837.
The first boat from Kingston this season descended
the Rapids yesterday, arriving here at 7½ p. m.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

Total \$1,144,445
The Imports of the corresponding week in 185e were. 1,253,306

Pros Havana.-The United States Mail steamer Cahawba, J. D. Bullock, Commander, from New-Orleans, via Havana, arrived last night, having left the latter place on the 30th ult. In Havana there is but one topic of conversation-Stocks. Everybody is dabbling in railroad, bank and other stocks. Sugars-100,000 boxes on bond-rates as at last advices. Freights poor, with plenty of shipping-no improvement, and none likely for the present. Molasses scarce and high. Exchange improving-New-York, 21 dis-

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT,-Henry Homer, a driver, living at No. 147 Cherry street, was yesterday arrested by Capt. Joyce, on a charge of having com mitted a felonious assault upon William Bassett, of No. 94; West Fortieth street, with a slung-shot, on the 27th alt. The accused in his defense, stated that he was so much intoxicated at the time that he did not know what he was doing. Judge Davison, however, held him to bail in the sum of \$1,000, to answer for the offense.

THE NEWBURGH MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR. SARAH C. BLOOM ALIVE.

JENKINS SET AT LIBERTY.

Funeral of the Unfortunate Female.

WHO WAS SHEP

The first information which our reporter received on arriving at Fishkill yesterday morning, previous to crossing the ferry to Newburgh, was that of Miss Sarah C. Bloom having come to light and being at the Court-House, ready to testify as to her own personality, and to be recognized as the unmistakable Sarah Bloom who was supposed to have been murdered; and the release from custody of Mr. William Jenkins, the man who was retained as an important witness, and who was strongly suspected as having been engaged in or knowing to the murder of the supposed Sarah

In consequence of this, the interest which the people and around Newburgh had taken in the investigation before the Coroner and Jury, although unabated, has taken another turn, and much more caution is now manifested in the exchange of opinions in reference to the whole matter. According to information furnished to our reporter from a gentleman who has watched the progress of the inquest On Sunday morning at 81 o'clock a large concourse of people assembled around the Court-House to witness the funeral obsequies of the murdered woman; at o'clock, the appointed time for burial, the services commenced, conducted by the Rev. David Buck, pastor of the Second Methodist Episcopal church in Newburgh. He read as the lesson for the occasion the 4th chapter of Genesis, containing the account of the death of Abel, to which he added some comments by way of application to the cause of the service in which he was at the time engaged.

After prayer, he read as his text the following

passage: "The way of the transgressor is hard."

He then observed that "the heart" which "was deceitful above all things and desperately wicked, was the seat of love or hatred, the spring of all that is lovely, and good, and merciful, and forbearing, and long-suffering; or it was dastardly, cruel, cold, unfeeling and wicked. Transgressors had hearts the same ing and wicked. Transgressors had hearts the same as all mankind, and often tried to shelter themselves from their crimes and iniquities by a false comfort in which they indulged, from the fact that their guilt was not discovered by others, but in few cases did this ever prove to be successful; for conscience, that monitor of the heart which is a standing testimony against its impunities, ever rebukes the perpetrator of wickedness, and he ever in the presence of God, feels himself of all men the most abased, guilty and misgrable of human mortals. Sin, in its incipient stages, always deceives its victim for awhile, by luring him into false confidence with his own soul, but well-developed, and brought to view in the general character and habits, displays itself openly as the unmistakable sign of a heart that, although seared, is nevertheless afflicted with a consciousness of guilt. It may blind for a long time, but it will unfold its own testimour, and condemn its victim. The perpetrator of the marderous crime by which this poor woman, who was about to be committed to her last resting-place, might be a person who had moved in the most respectable circle of society, either near or at a distance, and might even now be a participant in the comforts of social life; he might even now be respected as such, but the uncerting plans of a mysterious Providence, although hidden in the bosom of Divinity, would doubtless be unraveled, and the tale of death be told to the horror-stricken community, clearing away all doubt, and exonerating the peaceful population of the unholy stigma which such a transaction was calculated to impose upon it. The feeble shrick of the unfortunate victim of this hideous murder may not have pierced any ear save that of the dastardly assailant—it may have been too low to reach as all mankind, and often tried to shelter themselves fransaction was calculated to impose upon it. The
feeble shrick of the unfortunate victim of this hideous
murder may not have pierced any ear save that of the
dastardly assailant—it may have been too low to reach
the sympathizing helper which might have interposed to save life but the body itself is a testimony so strong as to awaken vivid investigation,
it was to be hoped sufficiently direct to dispose of all
the circumstances, and to bring the murderer to justice. There was strong evidences that a dreadful
struggle had ensued, and no doubt some alarm
was given, checked only by the process of
strangulation to which the perpetrator had taken recourse to except edetection. The strength of the inhuman being was too great for the feeble opposition of
one of the weaker sex, but the spirit of determined
inquiry, and the popular will, with the fact staring
them full in the face, could not and would not let the
crime pass without the due performance of maniy and
Christian duty in the canvass for a full revelation of
the circumstances now to all appearance so mysterious. After warning the audience who had congregated to witness the ceremonies, the reversend gentleman coucluded by quoting the language of Popu:

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien, As to be hatel needs but to be seen; Yet, seen too off, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace

The Rev. Dr. Forsyth, pastor of the Reformed Associate Presbyterian Church, then offered a prayer printe to the occasion, and the process sion moved on toward the Episcopal burying-ground, where the body was deposited in a vault to await further identification.

The coffin bore no inscription, and no friend or relative followed the body. The vast crowd moved along with the procession, but no further manifestations of excitement marred the peace of the Sabbath, except the speculations which were being detailed at every fireside in Newburgh, and around for many miles, until about 54 o'clock in the afternoon, when the announcement was made in every circle that

SARAH BLOOM WAS ALIVE AND IN THE COURT-House !

No sooner had this information been received than crowds began to repair to the Court House for the purpose of seeing the woman who it was supposed had been committed to the tomb in the earlier part of the day. The Court House, however, was sufficiently guarded, and no person was permitted to enter, so that all the anxious inquirers were compelled to wait till Monday morning, at which time Miss Bloom would appear before the Coroner and Jury to testify who she

Sarah C. Bloom, for that is the name she gave to the Jury, was brought to the city on Sunday afternoon about 54 o'clock, by some friends, with whom she was residing, who having heard that she was supposed to be the murdered woman, lost no time in bringing her to light, that any party already implicated, might be relieved from their painful position, and set at perfect liberty. Immediately upon her arrival several lawyers were called together in the Court House to consult with the Coroner as to what steps should be taken in regard to the witness now held. The result of their deliberations was the release of Mr. William Jenkins, whom the Coroner had retained as a most im-

portant witness. REASSEMBLING OF THE JURY.

REASSEMBLING OF THE JURY.

Yesterday morning, long before the time to resume the inquest, the court room was crowded in every available corner by men from all parts of the country, as well as from the Village of Newburgh. It seemed as if the male portion of the population had concentrated themselves; certainly they had ample possession of the Court house. It would be impossible to count or describe the new theories which were advanced on this occasion. At 9 o'clock, the hour to which the inquest was adjourned on Saturday, the Coroner took his seat and ordered the officer to bring Miss Bloom before him.

In a few minutes the anxiousiy-looked for witness made her appearance in the court-room, and approached the witness-stand with apparent dignity. She had on a black palmetto dress; on her finger was a cornelian ring; round her neck a string of large black beads. She is about five feet high, and is possessed of a firm expression of countenance, and speaks delicately. Mr. S. W. Fullerton conducted the examination and elicited the following.

nation and elicited the following

TESTIMONY FROM MISS SARAH C. BLOOM. TESTIMONY FROM MISS SARAH C. BLOOM.

I am the sister of Jane Bloom; Jane lives at Shawangunk; she lives with Mr. John Cooley; I was in Newburgh last Tuesday; my name is Sarah C. Bloom; I came to Newburgh on Tuesday with Mr. Robinson's son William; he lives at Galville; I did not return to Shawangunk with him; I went to Shawangunk on Tuesday night; I went with Mr. Wm. Jenkins; I went to Mr. Kemp's store, and asked Mr. Jenkins if he could take me; it was about 5 o'clock when I called at the store, I should think, as noar as I can recollect; I went to ask him because I missed my chance to go home with some person cise; he first hesitated about

taking me; he finally consented to do so; I started from Newburgh a little after 9 o'clock in the evening; we went by the south plankroad; we went through Malden; we got lost on the road; the place where we got lost on the road; the place where we got lost was where we ought to have turned down by Hotinkidds; we went down by the mill at Malden, instead of going the right road; we went down to the mill, and then turned back; Mr. Jenkins left me at the Basin; he left me by Bruyn's barn; I intended going to Mr. Morris Masten's house, he left me about two rods from the house; I went to Mr. Masten's house and stayed about three-quarters of as hour, but could not get in; I then left and went to Widow Dougherty's; Widow Dougherty lives about five miles from the Basin; I first heard that the body found was supposed to be me yesterday (Sunday) morning; I was informed by Byron Donnelly; on Tuesday night I got into the wagon in High street; I was not at any time previously that night in company with Jenkins in Third street; I was at Mrs. Tice's on Tuesday.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES M. MITCHELL. I know Sarah C. Bloom; I recognize this person who has just left the stand as Sarah C. Bloom; I have known her almost from a child—at least for several

The aspect of the case now assumes a very different import; the tone of speculation is altogether changed; and the strong prejudice which existed in the minds of the citizens of Newburgh on Saturday in reference to Jenkins has of course been completely dispelled, and the mystery is now inexplicable, except by theories as wild as the high prospective castles which children used to build in the air. One thing is certain, the woman whose body has not yet been identified is not known anywhere around Newburgh for some miles. When our reporter left yesterday afternoon the Coroner and Sheriff were just starting upon an exploring iourney. Not the least singular feature in this case is the curious fact that, in a great many respects, there is a remarkable coincidence in the marks upon the person of Miss Bloom and those upon the body of the murdered woman. The similarity will be seen by comparing the description of both.

paring the description of both.

The Marks upon the Body, Marks upon the Person of A scar on the left cycbrow, about an inch long, crossways, a scar on the middle joint of the lot the left eyebrow; the same middle finer on the left hand, mark on the same finger; toes a small black mole half way be grown together as on the dead tween the ankle and knee on body, only not so far down a the shin bone of the left leg, Cornelian ring on the same finer two middle toes on the left ger which appeared on the body foot were grown together nearly to have been used violently for to the first joint, toes on both the purpose of displacing the first were countreased as though time, cancel at the same finer were countreased as though time.

In addition to these marks upon the person of Miss Bloom, Mr. James M. Mitchell informed our reporter that she had one other mark, but upon being interrogated refused to state what the mark was.

In addition to the above the following description of the body by Edward S. Dunster, M. D., who assisted at the port mortem examination, was copied from his iournal:

at the port mortem examination, was copied from his journal:

Saturday, May 2.—Was present to-day at the post mortem examination of the body found murdered, on Thursday, near Marlborough. Went with Dr. Ely, and at his request, to render him any assistance that I might be able to give. The body was that of a female, age variously surmised at from twenty to twenty-five years: length of body 5 feet 3 inches, skin fair and smooth, limbs small, delicately molded, form slender, the hair is a very dark brown; when wet looks as if it were black; on the forehead it was shaved back about three-quarters of an inch deep, and an inch or more wide; eyes blue; over the left check bone, about an inch below the eye, is a circular or rather curved scar, quite prominently marked, and about three-quarters of an inch long; on the left leg, about half way between the knee and ankle; and the inside, or rather between the inside and front is a small mole; the nails of the small toes present a peculiar curved growth, and the toes are compressed by wearing tight shoes; teeth prominent and not very good; the right front incision was filled obliquely across the inside corner, in a somewhat peculiar manner. These are all the natural marks that I took note of.

OUTSIDE RUMORS.

OUTSIDE RUMORS.

It is generally believed by those who have seen the ody of the murdered woman that the under clothes which she had on, when found, were put upon he body after the murder was committed; this presump-tion is based upon the fact that the strings of the *kirts were all tied at the back, instead of being brought round and tied on the front.

It was also currently reported in the city of Newburgh, yesterday, that at the funeral on Sunday, a small woman, apparently a quadroon, slightly built, about 50 or 60 years of age, made her appearance evidently in a very painful state of mental excitement. She was heard saying that a niece of hers had left Brocklyn a week ago, on Thursday last, to go to Newburgh, and that she had kept company with a young man for three years, as also, that both she and the said young man had been absent ever since, and no tidings whatever had been heard of them. She could not tell whether they came together or not. She gave no name whatever of any of the parties. She said that she had heard on Saturday night that that she heard it by telegraph and had come hither to examine the body and see if it was that of her niece. She came up on Saturday night at a late hour, and fully expected that she would be permitted to see the body. She followed the funeral procession to the burying ground, and shed tears most profusely, fre quently assuring the bystanders that she knew it must be her niece. She could not, however, gain the object of her search, having omitted to apply to the Coroner or other responsible officer. She is said to have left Newburgh yesterday morning at 9 o'clock for Brooklyn. Should this statement meet her eye, or should any of her friends observe it, they will confer a service to the cause of justice by at once putting them-selves into communication with Dr. John W. Fenton,

Coroner, Newburgh, Orange County.

Another story was the subject of gossip, whether true or not it is given for what it is worth. It is in reference to a woman from Brooklyn who was ex-pected near Newburgh one day last week, and had not arrived according to expectation. She is said to own some property near the City of Newburgh, not far from where the murdered woman was found. She is said to have been in love with a Dutchman who was very rich, and also in love with a sailor who paid great attention to her; but she had married the Dutchman for his money, and the sailor, who had been visiting her recently, had not been seen since she left home to go to Newburgh. She wore a cameo breastpin. In the course of the day, however, it transpired that this young woman was safe at home under the protection of her loving and rich husband; and the sailor, perhaps broken hearted, in all probability cone to sea to make another voyage before h

ever had been thrown upon the subject up to the time of our reporter's leaving Newburgh yesterday after-

The whole matter is enveloped in a deeper myster han ever, and a gloom hangs over the quiet vicinity of Newburgh; but a determination on the part of every juror to spend time and money if need be, will no loubt bring about some unraveling of the circumstances attending this affair. It is perfectly unaccountable why the body should have been recognized as that of Sarah Bloom; for there is not the slightest resemblance upon which to base a mistake, except in the marks upon the body, which are (most of them) out of sight to the ordinary observer. In the face there is not the nearest resemblance in any respect, but that of the scar.

Circumstantial evidence has signally failed in this case to effect anything favorable to the discovery of the foul perpetrator of the cold blooded, and heartless deed, and another evidence is furnished the commucity of the danger consequent upon strong prejudice formed at a too early stage in such an investigation as that which now excites the feelings of the citizens of

A DAY OF EXCITEMENTS From The Newburgh Dudy News, of Monday afternoon.
The whole town was electrified on Sunday afternoon, about 5 o clock, by the announcement that Sarah Bloom had been found alize!
In order to give a connected history it will be neces-

sary to go back a little in the order of events. It will be remembered that the testimony as to the identity of the murdered girl with Sarah Bloom, was founded mainly upon certain marks upon the person. Sarah Bloom was missing, and had not been heard of from the moment when Mr. Jenkins testified that he left her the moment when Mr. Jenkins testined that he left her on Tuesday night near the house of Mr. Morris Mas-ten, at the Basin. As Mr. Jenkins was the last person known to have been in her company, he was, at the close of the examination on Saturday committed to the cells to await the result of the inquest. Process was issued Sunday morning for the attendance of Mr. James Mitchell and Mr. Masten, and while the officer was absent to serve the summons, the news aread was issued Sunday morning for the attendance of Mr. James Mitchell and Mr. Masten, and while the officer was absent to serve the summons, the news spread through town like wildfire that Sarah Bloom had been brought to the Court-House. By the kindness of the Corner we were admitted to the room where she was, and obtained from her own lips a solution of the mystery attending her disappearance. She said that Mr. Jenkins left her within a few rods of the house of Mr. Masten, as he testified, and that for half an hour or so she knocked at the door in vain for admission. Finding that it was impossible to arouse the family she finally decided to walk on to the house of Mrs. Sarah Dougherty, in Pleasant Valley, a distance of some five miles. She walked all night, arriving there some time the next forenoon. There she remained, and up to Saturday night had heard nothing of the murder. That evening a person came to the house and told her of the fact—that she was supposed to be the person murdered, and that her sister had been summoned upon the examination. We think she said she started for her sister's residence the next morning to assure her of her being alive. Mr. B. M'Keuren, who lives between the Valley and the Basin, saw Sarah passing his house on Wednesday morning, and, on learning of the suspicions afloat, was advised to take her at once to Newburgh. In com-

B. M Keuren, who lives between the Valley and the Basin, saw Sarah passing his house on Wednesday morning, and, on learning of the suspicions afloat, was advised to take her at once to Newburgh. In company with two other persons Sarah was brought down to the Court House, and a notice of her arrival sent to the Corner. As soon as he was satisfied of her being really Sarah Bloom Mr. Jenkins was set at liberty.

We have now to record some singular facts connected with the person of Miss Bloom. She remarked that the person described in the testimony, as given in The Davily News, was her own description to a remarkable degree. She has a mark on her left eyebrow corresponding with that on the body. She has a sore on her left arm, precisely as described by her sister and Mrs. Masten. A cut on one finger also tallies exactly. But most singular of all, a peculiar growth of the tees on the left foot, by which mainly Jane Bloom identified the body as that of her sister, corresponded to a degree that would hardly seem to leave room for a question. Can we wonder that the recognition was considered positive? The hight, figure and apparent age also very exactly similar. Miss Bloom may be a triffe heavier than the murdered girl.

While all these similarities might very naturally mislead the witnesses, especially taken in connection with the fact that Sarah Bloom's is quite prominent—that of the nurdered girl is a straight Grecian. The expression of the face must have been very unlike, but the hands and feet are very similar.

Miss Bloom's isquite prominent—that of the nurdered girl is a straight Grecian. The expression of the face must have been very unlike, but the hands and feet are very similar.

Miss Bloom's isquite prominent—that of the nurdered girl is a straight Grecian. The expression of the face must have been very unlike, but the hands and feet are very similar.

in deeper mystery than ever. The officers are now without a single clue on which to start an investigation. The presumption now must be, that the body was brought here from a distance. An excellent jury has been summoned on the inquest, and no effort will be spared to ferret out the terrible mystery.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES ON SUNDAY. Through the prompt liberality of our citizens, arrangements had been made for a befitting burial of the body of the murdered girl, whose tragical fate has created so profound a sensation. An immense concourse of people assembled at 9 o'clock in and around the Court-House. The Rev. Mr. Buck opened the services by reading from the book of Genesis the account of the murder of Abel. He then said he had had but half shou's notice to officiate, and was unprepared to a half hour's notice to officiate, and was unprepared to make any extended remarks. The occasion presented two prominent facts—death, which under all circumstances comes to us with such melancholy force, and here was added to it a terrible death by violence. refances comes to us with such melancholy force, and here was added to it a terrible death by violence. Among the many appropriate passages in the Word of God, he would add a few words upon the text: "The way of the transgressor is hard." He would make no application of it to the hapless girl whose life had been taken by the blow of the assassin. Her mangled body lies before us, her spirit has gone to the judgment. To the hands of God let us tearfully and reverently commit them. Until the last great day of mangled body lies before us, her spirit has gone to the judgment. To the hands of God let us tearfully and reverently commit them. Until the last great day of reckoning it may never be known whose hand committed the deed, but he will go on to the bar of God with that deep bloodstain upon his soul. A solemnand impressive lesson of warning was then drawn as to its exemplification of the inevitable tendency and result when a loose rein was given to the debackap passions of the human heart. It required a long course of preparatory training before the arm could be nerved to the deed of murder. But when once the moral principles are broken down, norm testraints overstepped, no man can tell to what lengths his passions and his desperation may lead him. Mr. Buck concluded his remarks with a fervid appeal to his hearers to make a suitable application to themselves of the lessons taught by this fearful example of human depravity.

The Rev. Dr. Fersyth closed the services with a fervent prayer, when the body was taken to the hearse in waiting, and then conveyed to the Cemetery of St. George's Church, where it was deposited for the present in the receiving vault. It was deemed wiser to do so, as it might be necessary to have farther examination.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL .-The new Board of Alderman of Jersey City was organized last evening. The members of the old Board Ald. Davenport, President, in the chair. Having approved of the minutes of the last regular and special meetings, the Board adjourned sine die.

The members of the new Board then took their nests Those holding over are as follows: First Ward-George S. Gardner. Second Ward-Joseph G. Edge. Hugh McComb. Fourth Ward-T. E. Tilden, J. V. Thurston.

The new members are as follows:

cond Ward-M. Erwin (reelected), A. A. Hardenbergh, aird Ward-C. M. Hawkins, M. L. Baum, J. M. Bro Second Ward—M. Etwin Second Ward—C. M. Hawkins, M. L. Dassell, and B. K. Cornelison. and B. K. Cornelison. Fourth Ward—M. S. Wickware and Wm. Roosevelt, Second Ward—M. S. Wickware and Wm. Roosevelt, Second Ward—M. S. Wickware and Wm. Roosevelt, Annual Second Ward—M. S. Wickware and Wm. Roosevelt, Second Ward—M. S. Wickware and Wm. S. Wickware and Wm. Roosevelt, Second Ward—M. S. Wickware and Second Ward—M. S.

Ald. Erwin was chosen temporary Chairman. The Board proceeded to organize by appointing the sllowing officers:

President-Melanethon S. Wickware Clerk-George W. Cassedy. City Marshal-Nathaniel Ellis.

City Marshal-Nathaniel Ellis.

The rules of the old Board were adopted.
Aid. Hardenbergh, Tilden and Sinelair were appointed a Committee to inform the Mayor that the Board was organized, and ready to hear any communication he had to offer.

The President, upon taking the chair, proceeded to address the Board at some length, and in an appropri-

ate manner.

The Council then took a recess for 15 minutes. ate manner.

The Council then took a recess for 15 minutes, at the expiration of which time the Committee returned and the message of Mayor Wescott was received and read by the Clerk. Mayor Wescott paid a handsome compliment to his predecessor, the Hon. David S. Manners. He believed that the collection of the revenue, now done by a Collector of Taxes, a Collector of Arrears of Taxes, and a Collector of Assessments, should be done by one officer and under the direction of the Controller. He called attention to the advantage of using the Belgian pavement in the streets of Jersey City. The material for such pavement is abundant, and near at hand. An increase of the police force he believed to be demanded by considerations of public security. He hoped that a satisfactory arrangement would be made during the present year with the Gas Company for lighting the streets with gas. He favored the restraint and regulation of the liquor traffic by a license system which will check the free sale of spirituous liquors. These are the principal points in the freesage. It was a well-prepared document. When its reading was over the Board adjourned to meet this evening. to meet this evening.

CONFLAGRATION AT APALACHICOLA, FLORIDA.

From The Com. Advertiser Extra, April 25.

From The Com. Advertiser Extra. April 25.

The following particulars are hastily prepared, and give but an imperfect idea of the sense of painful surprise and apprehension which filled every mind when, about 2½ o'clock on Thursday, 23d inst., the alarm-cry was heard, "The Union Warchouse is on fire!" This warchouse, the largest in town, and near the center of the business portion, was quadrangular in form, around an open court, and externally safe; it contained at the time about 2,000 bales of cotton, all of which is lost. There were about 300 bales outside the warehouse, ready for shipment, most of which is lost.

The fire occurred at the hour when most of our citizens were at or returning from dinner. The warehouse laborers were in the yard. When the fire was discovered its spread was so rapid under the steady west wind, that nothing could stay its progress, and in a few minutes the interior of the warehouse was all in flames, and the heat so intense that none could stay there. Exertion was directed to save the surrounding property. Well directed and intense efforts saved the Hydraulic press and warehouse, though only divided by a street, and the wind blowing directly upon it. The Post-Office, Advertiser office, and other buildings on Centre street being of wood were soon in flames. The heat extended across Centre street and ignited the

old hospital when all the block below, lying between Commerce and Man bet streets, were burnt over, rendering houseless about fifty families.

Meanwhile the intense heat had set fire to the Mitchel Row, north of the Union, and this with the instituted heat had set fire to the Mitchel Row, north of the Union, and this with the instituted heat had set for the goods of the stores having been removed.

There were several hundred bales wherves, just landed, which being howered with burning cinders, were often on fire; but with persevering care all of this was saved, more or less dam aged.

vering care all of this was saved, more or least dam aged.

The ice house was in line of the fire and destroyed, leaving its contents a pyramid of ice in the midst of the scene of desolation.

The P. D. warehouse was in great danger for an hour—the tin melted from its doors—but by desperate and heroic exertion and fortitude, in the face of almost unendurable heat, it was saved with its valuable contents, worth about \$150,000.

A negro boy about 12 years of age, belonging to Mr. Themas Orman, while in the act of assisting at the fire, was buried beneath the falling walls.

We cannot make room for the many other particulars, and especially of individual or cembined service, which ought to be mentioned, but add a condensed statement of the loss so far as ascertained, and the amount insured.

Cotton lost—2.450 bales—value.

Sica,200
Cution Warshause and other stores.

2,500
Dwellings and shops.

15.50

Total.... Total

Southern Mutual \$13,000 Localiard.
Etna 10.000 People's 10.000 People 10.000 . \$114.400

not insured, divided among several owners.

FRESHET ON THE DELAWARE.

From The Eastonian, May 4.

During Saturday and yesterday there was a great freshet in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, and lorge amounts of property were destroyed. On Saturday the eddy in the Delaware above Easton was filled with the eddy in the Delaware above Easton was filled with rafts which had been landed, some of them belonging to the raftmen, and others having been sold to lumbermen in this neighborhood. Two log-rafts were landed at the town, and during the afternoon of Saturday a large log-raft, belonging to a Mr. Ross, was started from the eddy, and with great difficulty landed, by the assistance of many men, just above the bridge. Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, the freshet in the Delaware had reached nineteen feet, and six heavy rafts broke loose from their fastenings in the eddy, and weat off. One of them struck a pier of the Delaware Bridge, and, swinging around, came against a log raft fastened to the shore and broke it in two, but did not loosen it from its fastenings. Several other rafts

fastened to the shore and broke it in two, but did not loosen it from its fastenings. Several other rafts passed down during the day, some of them being much broken and injured. Of those which broke loose from the eddy in the morning, two belonged to Mr. Michael Butz of our Borough, one to Mr. Jas. McKeen of South Easten, one to Mr. Doster of Bethlehem, and two to raftemen. At noon the water had reached a hight of twenty-two feet.

The waters of the Lehigh were also greatly swollen, and made nearly was injured. About 10 o'clock

The waters of the Lehigh were also greatly swollen, and much property was injured. About 10 o'clock a. m. of yesterday, the Lehigh commenced falling at Bethlehem and other points above the dams, but for some distance above Easton the waters were dammed by the Delaware, and fences, lumber, &c., were put affeat, to the great damage of the owners.

At 6 o'clock last evening the Delaware had reached a hight of 23 | feet, and was rising very slowly. At this time two more rafts broke loose at the eddy, and came down. They were both log rafts. The larger one belonged to Mr. Doster of Bethlehem, and was worth about \$500. This touched a pier of the Belaware Bridge, completely separating the logs and making a tremendous crash against the bridge. The smaller one belonged to Messrs. Tinsman and Bennet. It passed both bridges without touching.

Large bodies of drift wood ran during the day, and many fragments of buildings, bridges, boats, &c.,

many fragments of buildings, bridges, boats, &c., passed by. The freshet was by far the largest of the season, and lumbermen and others have suffered immense losses from it.

mense losses from it.

During yesterday thousands of persons thronged the river banks to witness the raging of the waters, while many were engaged in removing goods from storehouses which were inundated, and in protecting property otherwise exposed. The banks of the Delaware Division of the Penneyteenia Canal were all overflowed, and it is supposed that much damage is sona to them.

INUNDATION AND FLOOD ON THE HUDSON.—The heavy rain of Saturday had the effect to produce a freshet in the river. There is so much snow in the country, that we may expect "high water for some time to come." From 11 o'clock on Saturday evening to 9 o'clock yesferday morning, the water had risen six feet, submorging the docks and all the stores along the quay. Many merchants were busily engriged all Sunday morning in removing their property to the second floor. The cellars in the streets in mediately adjacent to the river are all inundated. The water continued to rise up to a late hour last inmediately adjacent to the river are all inundated. The water continued to rise up to a late hour last night, but this morning it has been receding. Rain has again fallen during the entire morning, the effect of which will be felt to-morrow. [Alb. Jour., May 4.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

Sin: I have observed that you sometimes admit into your column "Letters from the People," on various subjects of general interest. I should feel greatly indebted to your courtesy, if you would admit a few statements in reference to a proposition which has been brought before the public mind pretty ex-tensively during the last six months. I think it may be safely said, that it has been received with muc sympathy and favor by a large number of persons, belonging to all political parties. It has been prosented to public audiences in more than one hundred considerable towns in the Free States, from Maine to Iowa. In many of these assemblies, a vote has been taken, and full two thirds of those present have held up their hands for the adoption of the measure proposed. It is intended to hold a National Conver in the month of August next, for the purpose of developing the proposition more fully, and for pressing it upon the consideration of the country. As no portion of the community can be more interested in any practical and judicious effort to remove Slavery from our land than the large circle of your readers, I hope you will be disposed to concede a column's space in your paper, for a succinct statement of the chief points and principles embraced in that plan of com-pensated Emancipation which is to be discussed in the conference of the convention. e contemplated Convention.

No candid man, North or South, can he sitate to ad-

mit that the antagonisms and estrangements generated by the system of Slavery imperil the life of our be-loved Union far more than a world of foreign foes

would do.

Fifty years of the nation's experience prove that Fifty years of the hation's experience prove that peace, harmony and brotherly unity can never pervade this great continental family of States while Slavery exists, but that, on the contrary, the embittering struggle will grow more and more intense and calamitous, until some competent measure be adopted for the extinction of that system.

If the Union were at war with a coalition of European coality are an embigation by

If the Union were at war with a coalition of European powers, and could only escape subjugation by the abolition of Slavery, the Constitution, as well as the law of self-preservation, would fully sanction that summary act. Both these sources of authority would authorize the Federal Congress to take equitable and adequate steps for putting an end to the same evil, in order to vanquish a domestic foe more dangerous to the Union than all the external encuries that could be

the Union than all the external enemies that could be arrayed against it.

If Slavery were abolished in time of war, as a national act of self-defense, the slaveholders of the South would claim and receive indemnification for the act of manumission. If the system is to be abolished to destroy an internal enemy, which is sapping the very soul of the Republic, they should be equally compensated for the emancipation of their slaves.

For nearly fifty years the Legislatures of the Southern States have done all that their acts could achieve to legalize and sustain Slavery—to encourage the people of those States to invest their capital in slaves. They cannot now justiy turn around and treat those acts as immoralities and destroy the property which

people of those States to invest their capital in slaves. They cannot now justly turn around and treat those acts as immoralities, and destroy the property which they have de facto created, without compensating its present holders for the loss entailed upon them. What the Southern States cannot do by themselves, consistently with justice and equity, all the States of the Union cannot do together.

The utter extirpation of Slavery from American soil should be achieved in a way and in a spirit that would attach all the members of the Confederation to each other by stronger bonds than have ever existed be-

attach all the members of the Confederation to each other by stronger bonds than have ever existed between them; which should bequeath to its numerous posterity of States a rich legacy of precious memorica, deepening and perpetuating their sense of fraternal relationship, as co-heirs of the noblest chapters of American history.

Of all the parties to this great moral struggle, the well-being of the slaves will be most dependent upon the prevalence of a spirit of brotherhood and benevolence throughout the nation at the time of their manufaction. Nothing but Slavery itself, of the most structions stamp, could be worse for them than emancipation in a tempest of malignant passions, of fierce and fiery hate.

cipate all the slaves in its borders, but would yield a large surplus for their moral elevation and improve-

A considerable portion of the public domain lies in the Slave States, and consequently has but little demand or value. The abolition of Slavery would create both, by the continually increasing influx of men and capital from the present Free States and from Europe. In Missouti, for example, there are 13,000,000 acres of the public lands still unsold and unappropriated. The extinction of Slavery would bring these lands immediately into market, and at a price which would yield a sum sufficient to pay for the emancipation of all the slaves in the State. Thus, Missouri might be freed from the evil without sending her adollar from the National Treasury, or the proceeds of a single acre of land lying outside of her herders.

The pecuniary results of Emancipation in Missouri would be immediate and immensurable. There would be such a rapid development of her mineral and sgricultural resources, such a great and sudden enhancement of the price of her lands, that Kentucky, Tenessee, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia would be induced to follow her example, one after the other, in comparatively quick succession.

By lifting the lincubus of Slavery from a single State, like Missouri, not only a powerful precedent would be established, to work upon the romains of the enterprise of general Emancipation.

There is no object more national, patrict or politie, to which the puthic lands could be appropriated, than this peacetial and gradual extinction of Slavery, State by State. They constitute a resource fully adequate to renew the great evil from our land, without myoding a tax, or occasioning a loss, which its poorest inhabitant would read the control of the slaves, it would not be abouted by State. They constitute a resource fully adequate to enemy full produce as much as both sections without the railway companies, or upon objects of a local character in the new States and Territories.

Even in thus appropriating the Public Domain to the emancipation of the slaves, it would not be abouted by not a surplux of the surplus of the s

New-Britain, Conn., April 8, 1857.

PRICES IN OREGON.

PRICES IN OREGON.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Will you please to do me and the people of Oregon and Washington Territories the favor to publish the following corrections?

In an editorial article under the title, "The Pacific Indian War," published in The N. Y. Tribune of Jenuary 5, leet, among other extraordinary statements occurs the following: "Horses and beeves are become "dull of sole at \$15 or \$20 the head; and wheat is "worth no more than 30 cents a bushel." Horses of the American breeds, such as are worth \$100 to \$125 in Central New-York, are worth in Oregon and Washington from \$.00 to \$250 the head; and in great demand at that. Indian ponies are worth from \$40 to \$125. One and beeves are worth from \$100 to \$175 the yoke or pair. Wheat has not been below 75 cents per bushel during the last five years, and has brought during this period an average price of \$1; it now readily brings from \$1 to to \$1 25 per bushel, according to quality. Flour is selling at from \$10 to \$11 per barrel for the San Francisco market. All the other statements in your article relating to the character of our inhabitants, the Indian war and the actual state of prosperity here, are just about as truthful as this.

D. E. BLAIN. are just about as truthful as this.

Oregon City, O. T., March 18, 1857.

The foregoing communication denies some statements which we had occasion to make in an article on Oregon affairs last Winter. Our authority for the facts that are here controverted, was a highly respectable resident of the Territory, from whom we had them in person. As his family and home were in Oregon, and as he purposed an immediate return thither to remain, he would seem to have no object to undervalue or misrepresent Oregon affairs or prospects. Our in formant further stated, by way of sustaining his general judgment, that the Delegate from Oregon (Gen. Lane) informed him that he was or had been anxious to sell his place and stock on the Umpqua, where he resided, but complained that he could find no purchasers, even at the lowest

named rates for stock. We suspect that a large part of the discrepancy between our informant and our correspondent results from the fact that money is a scarce article in Oregon, and that the want of an abundant circuting medium destroys all regularity of price, and in case of forced sales or inactivity of the market, makes it to a great extent depend for the time being on the immediate necessities of the seller. In this way both the highest and lowest prices may by different persons be taken to be the true measure

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—Romulus Saunders Chipman was tried in Guilford County, North Carolins, last week, for the murder, six months ago, of Miss Phenix Saunders, whom he had previously seduced. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 15th of found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 15th of May. His counsel appealed to the Supreme Court. The prisoner is a young man, only 20 years of age, of the prisoner is a young man, only 20 years of age, of the prisoner is a young man, only 20 years of age, of the court-room well dressed. His parents are both in the court-room well dressed. His parents are both living, are of the highest respectability, and wealthy. His mother is a very pious woman, has written several religious volumes of interest, and also preaches the gospel; and in consequence of these facts, a good deal of feeling was elicited, both for the young man under accurations.